



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 1, 1927

OLD AGE PENSION SYSTEMS
WORKERS' SPIRIT OF FREEDOM
EDUCATION IN TRAFFIC SAFETY
WORST TYRANNY IN HISTORY
SMALL'S SMALLNESS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Greater Public Service

IS the underlying thought . . . the basic principle, which governs the plans for The Greater Emporium to be erected at 8th and Market Streets within the next few years.

Among the hundreds of modern service features to be incorporated is planned a beautiful and scientifically designed Auditorium, with a seating capacity of 2000.

This will provide greater accommodation for the ever-increasing list of entertainments, lectures, musicales, fashion events and educational features which are now being held in the present Emporium Auditorium.

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

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Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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Strictly under Hale's Management—Backed by half a century as successful California Merchants.

The same courteous treatment prevails in Hale's Food Shop as in every other part of the Hale Organization

Here you will find Food of Quality made possible by Department Store buying power.

San Francisco's "Handy Pantry"

HALE BROS. INC.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec. Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec. Henry C. Linde, 364 Eddy.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 1925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

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No. 9

Old Age Pension Systems

Private old age pension systems are ineffective, financially unsafe and are agencies for compelling men to serve as strikebreakers and to accept unfair conditions generally, it is declared in an article in the March issue of the Monthly Labor Review, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The article, which is based on a report made by the research director of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, is unsparing in its condemnation of private old age pension plans. The Pennsylvania report holds that the pension systems maintained by private employers can not be relied upon to solve the problems of old age dependency, that they are inadequate in scope, that in a majority of instances their financial position is insecure, that their cost makes them almost impossible as a permanent policy for most employers and that they do not accomplish the results hoped for in the way of improving the relations between employers and employees.

The Pennsylvania report admits that as a "disciplinary measure" private old age pension plans may have some effect. Commenting on this aspect of private systems, the Monthly Labor Review says:

"As a disciplinary measure, the report admits the pension may have some effect. It may keep the older employees, especially, in line when labor trouble threatens, or may be used to force them back into service as strikebreakers after they have left; it may even have some weight in preventing a strike, or discouraging demands for increased wages or better conditions. It is difficult, however, to say how far pensions are effective along these lines, while the social dangers of thus using them are apparent. As a means of freeing the worker from the dread of an unprotected old age, they are manifestly ineffective. Under most systems, the employee has no legal claim to the pension, and he realizes that the protection promised can not be counted upon with any assurance. Pensions may have some value as humanitarian measures, but the mixture of charity and business is hardly desirable."

The Monthly Labor Review goes on to declare that as a means of solving the problem of caring for old age, private industrial pension systems are utterly inadequate. They do not cover the field and they do not insure protection and care, says the Bulletin. As to their efficacy in solving the problem of taking care of the aged, the Review quotes the following from the Pennsylvania report:

"It has been pointed out that there are probably altogether less than 90,000 men and women now in receipt of industrial pensions throughout the country. On the other hand, it is estimated that about 1,800,000 of the aged men and women of the United States are in need of some support. This fundamental fact should be sufficient to indicate how little these pension systems are capable of meeting the needs of this body of indigent aged."

Commenting on the financial status of private pension schemes, the Review says:

"Most plans specifically declare that the scheme entails no legal responsibility upon the employer, who is free to alter or amend or give up either the whole plan or any part of it at any time when

he may choose to do so. The plans in general amount to little more than a promise that 'if everything goes right, and you do nothing wrong all your life and stay with us till you get old, and if when the time comes we can afford to do it and still think you are deserving, we may grant you a pension such as we shall then consider proper'."

WORKERS' SPIRIT OF FREEDOM.

In an address to students of Dartmouth College, President Green said that absentee ownership so vitally affects the workers' welfare that they can not fuse their fortunes with shifting forces of management. Mr. Green discussed "How Trade Unionism Benefits Working People." "There must be agencies through which the workers' difficulties can be considered," he said.

"With the growth of the spirit of democracy among workers there has developed a sense of dignified importance and a feeling of equality and partnership with management in industry. Because of this state of mind the workers demand the right to negotiate with employers regarding wages and conditions of employment. They become resentful when a schedule covering wages, working rules and conditions of employment has been arranged for them without consultation or negotiation. They regard such action as autocratic. It injures the workers' sense of pride and self-respect. Through such a process they feel they are reduced to a position of inferiority and are regarded as mere fixtures in the scheme of industrial operation.

"This mental attitude is also directed toward those well-meaning employers who seek to confer upon employees social recreational and medical benefits gratuitously. The workers oppose paternalistic care and consideration. Their spirit of independence rebels against such treatment.

"It is this spirit of Americanism and independence so characteristic of American working people which caused the formation of trade unions. The workers wished for an opportunity to present their own ideas regarding wage rates, working rules and working conditions. They are not mere cogs in the industrial machine.

"The trade union increases the workers' self-respect and arouses within him a feeling of independence.

"The members of trade unions are not the only beneficiaries of organized labor's activities. Millions of workers outside the movement have been benefited by the service which trade unions have rendered. This is shown in the character and operation of workmen's compensation legislation, of sanitary and factory inspection laws, of child labor legislation and of legislation to protect women in industry."

A nation which labors, and takes care of the fruits of labor, would be rich and happy, though there were no gold in the universe.—Ruskin.

There is not a wrong against which we fail to protest or seek to remedy; there is not a right to which any of our fellows are entitled which it is not our duty, mission and work and struggle to attain. So long as there shall remain a wrong unrighted or a right denied, there will be work for the labor movement to do.—Samuel Gompers.

MINORITY RULE.

By William A. Nickson.

Substantial progress may be defined as that condition of affairs which is brought about by the various constructive groups of our American citizenship. They represent a large majority, and in the finality, if we would preserve the ideals of our forefathers who dared to challenge George III and his advisers, we must retrace our steps and interpret the constitution to mean that a selfish and impudent minority shall not be permitted to prevail and enrich themselves at the expense of the nation.

Of what do these constructive groups consist? Do they combine the strength of the workers and business men alone? Decidedly they do not. We are a young and growing nation, whose resources have scarcely been scratched. Science and invention are uncovering vast stores of energy. Electrical energy developed will enable citizens to perform the work of mass production with greater ease and bring about the shorter work day.

The American people as a whole have a horror of revolution. And with a good reason, if our minority is to continue to rule the mind of a progressive nation. Difference of opinion with this minority does not mean that the nation is going to the "demnition howwows." Our prosperity will be maintained and progress assured in like ratio to the benefits conferred on the great majority of citizens. Artificial barriers must be removed. We must learn the great lesson of co-operation and cement the interests of all the workers, whether of brain or brawn. No one class can be entirely supreme if this land shall remain the home of democracy. To maintain a lasting and improving civilization we must gather together, discuss and solve the problems of production and distribution so that the benefits will inure to all. How can we do this? Education and work is the only answer. Could the misdirected energy of the crime wave be curtailed, think of the enormous amount of money that would be saved. Our penitentiaries and disciplinary institutions would no longer be overcrowded and human life would be safer. While there are human passions there will be crime. As human intelligence grows, crime will likewise diminish.

We are in a state of evolution. The second half of the twentieth century will witness a marked change for the better in the ethics and attitude of the citizens toward one another.

Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck relies on chance, Labor on character.—Cobden.

BOSS

THE TAILOR

1048 MARKET STREET

Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and
Overcoats
at
Popular
Prices



All Work
Done Under
Strictly
Union
Conditions

LABOR MAN GETS APPOINTMENT.

(By International Labor News Service.)

E. W. Edwards, for many years representative of the International Pressmen's and Assistants Union and now president of the New York State Allied Printing Council, has been confirmed as a member of the State Industrial Board, the key to the state's labor policy. The salary is \$8500 a year.

Mr. Edwards is a web pressman and for a long time was head of the New York City newspaper pressmen. He has been active in affairs of the New York State Federation of Labor, especially in educational matters, and was one of the driving forces behind the continuation school system for working boys and girls. He is a leader in the movement to train and educate apprentices and lift the standard of craftsmanship in printing and allied trades.

Labor is being congratulated on his selection for the place by Governor Smith. On the Industrial Board, composed of five members, he will be labor's spokesman on better enforcement of the labor laws, improved efficiency of the compensation service and development of legislation by the state for the protection of the lives and the health of workers.

Thousands of telegrams of congratulation and letters have been received by "Bill" Edwards on his appointment.

"I have always maintained," declared Charles, "that no two people on earth think alike."

"You'll change your mind," said his fiancée, "when you look over our wedding presents."—*Epworth Herald.*



20th Anniversary Sale

For Months we have Planned this Event, which will be BY FAR THE GREATEST in the HISTORY of this Great Store, where Better Bargains are an Every-day Occurrence. Thousands upon Thousands of Items of Wanted Merchandise will be offered at UNBELIEVABLY LOW PRICES. Note the Dates Now—

April 1 to April 16, 1927

COME TO OUR PARTY

Thursday - April 7

To Our Thousands of Patrons who have helped Make Weinstein's the Greatest Bargain Store in San Francisco—We Extend a Cordial Invitation on this Day. Free Refreshments will be Served. The Big Birthday Cake containing Valuable Merchandise Prizes will be Cut. Come.

"20 NOW—GOING ON 21"

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

THE NEXT WAR.

Colonel D. P. Bloch of the French army paints a picture of the "next war" calculated to give one the horrors. Yet he is writing in the coldest technical terms, and much of what he sees for future conflicts would have been witnessed in the last one had it lasted a few months longer.

The first thing to realize is that in the "next war" there will be no "fronts." Attacks will be delivered by airplane hundreds of miles behind the frontier. Next, there will be no non-combatants; every one will be swept into the war machine, and every one will be in danger.

The Armistice Prevented This.

If the World War had lasted till the spring of 1919, the German trenches would have been drenched with "lewisite," a deadlier gas than any yet used, and one defying all then known forms of protection.

This gas was the invention of an American college professor, and its manufacture would have been on a quantity basis of several thousand tons per week by March, 1919.

On the other hand, Ludendorff had all plans laid to destroy Paris and London by a rain of "electron bombs," chemical fire makers which will start a blaze in anything burnable.

Colonel Bloch's Vision.

Colonel Bloch sees the American and German inventions combined in the next great war; fire bombs used to drive people into the streets, and gas bombs to overcome or kill them when in the open.

It would be totally impossible to fit out a whole population with gas masks, and train them in the use of such devices. Even if defense is found against one gas, another may be invented.

Bloch's book is proof that when the Germans sent that cloud of chlorine drifting down on the allied line in April, 1915, they not only opened a devil's brew of chemical horrors, but threw away the lid. After such a debacle, Mars is easier to kill than to civilize.—*Labor.*

WORLD EDITOR DEFENDS UNIONS.

Most big newspaper editors are reputed to be "down" on labor, but Walter Lippmann, editor of the New York World, makes no bones about the necessity for trade unions. He says, in part

"The fact is that nothing is as stubbornly resisted as the attempt to organize effective unions. Yet it is labor organized that alone can stand between America and the creation of a permanent, servile class. Unless labor is powerful enough to be respected it is doomed to a degrading servitude. Without unions no such power is possible. Without unions industrial democracy is unthinkable. Without democracy in industry—that is where it counts most—there is no such thing as democracy in America.

"For only through the union can the wage-earner participate in the control of industry, and only through the union can be obtained the discipline needed for self-government. Those who fight unions may think they are fighting its obvious errors, but what they are really against is just this encroachment of democracy upon business."

THE MOLDER CASES.

Last Monday when the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus came before the Court of Appeals the matter was put over to April 25th by agreement of counsel for both the prosecution and the defense. It seems neither side was ready to proceed at the time the case was called, and, as the court will not hold another meeting here until April 25th, it was necessary to postpone it to the late date fixed, which means that the two men involved will have to stay in jail until that time unless some other procedure is adopted to have them admitted to bail pending the commencement of the actual trials on the charge of murder under the Grand Jury indictments.

"You big bonehead," shouted the construction superintendent to his Swede foreman, "I told you to fire that man, and you hit him with an axe!"

"Vell, boss, dose axe she have sign, 'For Fire Only!'"

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI
The Only Union Store in the Mission
UNION FLORIST
Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.
Telephone Market 3285

W. D. Fennimore L. H. Rewig A. R. Fennimore

California Optical Co.
Makers of Good Glasses

Prices Reasonable Eyes Tested Satisfaction Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET..... } SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street..... }
1221 Broadway..... } Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley

We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

WHITTHORNE & SWAN

We "CAN" sell clean, staple merchandise at right prices at all times and we do "DO" it. Our six big department store buying power is the reason.

MISSION ST. NEAR 22ND

THE WORLD'S FINEST FOOD MARKETS



THE WORLD'S FINEST FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CONSISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BERKELEY
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

THE LEGISLATURE.

During the past week labor received two pronounced setbacks in the Assembly of the State Legislature, and in both instances members from San Francisco helped to bring the result about. In the case of the women's eight-hour law, known as the Scudder Bill, exempting women engaged in processing, dressing or packing perishable fruit and eggs or poultry, the vote was 43 for passage to 35 against. Here is the roll call vote:

For—Adams, R. J. Anderson, Badham, Bishop, Brock, Carter, Cloudman, Coombs, Crittenden, Davis, Dillinger, Easley, Eddy, Finley, Foster, Gant, Jones, Kelsey, Little, Melville, Patterson, Roberts, Roland, Scofield, Scudder, Seawell, Snyder, Walters, Wherrill, Witter, D. P. Anderson, Baum, Bernard, Crawford, Duval, Fisher, Heisinger, Jespersen, Jewett, Jost, Mixter, Murphy, Deuel. Total, 43.

Against—Ball, Burns, Byrne, Cloudsley, Croter, Feigenbaum, Fry, Jacobson, Keaton, Lenehan, Leymel, Lyons, McDonough, Eleanor Miller, J. A. Miller, Morrison, Oliva, Parkman, Spalding, Wemple, West, Williams, Williamson, Woodbridge, Woolwine, Levey, Flynn, Hornblower, McPherson, Nielson, Noyes, Reindollar, Rochester, Smith, Wright. Total, 36.

The second defeat came when the McDonough bill was re-referred to the Assembly Judiciary Committee. This measure seeks to declare provisions in contracts of employment whereby either party undertakes not to join, become or remain a member of a labor union, or of any organization of employers or undertakes in such event to withdraw from the contract of employment to be against public policy and void.

Assemblyman Walter F. Little of Los Angeles asked that the bill, which was sent from the Capital and Labor Committee of the Assembly with a favorable recommendation, be sent to the Judiciary Committee because of the doubt as to the constitutionality of the measure.

By a vote of 41 to 37 the bill went back on the committee file.

The bill will likely die in the committee unless labor representatives succeed in forcing it out. The vote on the re-reference move follows:

For—Adams, R. J. Anderson, Baum, Badham, Bishop, Brock, Carter, Cloudman, Crawford, Davis, Deuel, Dillinger, Duval, Easley, Feigenbaum, Fisher, Foster, Gant, Jacobson, Jespersen, Jewett, Jost, Kelsey, Little, Lyons, McPherson, Melville, J. A. Miller, Mixter, Murphy, Parkman, Patterson, Roberts, Roland, Scofield, Scudder, Sewell, Snyder, Walters, Woodwine, Levey. Total, 41.

Against—D. P. Anderson, Ball, Bernard, Burns, Byrne, Cloudsley, Coombs, Crittenden, Croter, Eddy, Finley, Flynn, Fry, Heisinger, Hornblower, Jones, Keaton, Lenehan, Leymel, McDonough, Eleanor Miller, Morrison, Nielsen, Noyes, Oliva, Reindollar, Rochester, Smith, Williams, Williamson, Witter, Woodbridge, Wright. Total, 37.

WHALE PECULIAR FEEDER.

Whales are the mortal enemy of herring and baby mackerel, for a big whale will eat several tons of these toothsome though bony little fry in a day. They don't bother about the bones. They go about it like a steam shovel, says a writer in the Pathfinder Magazine. They simply gulp in a great mass of fish and water, and screen the fish out with their peculiar "baleen" strainers, or they swallow the fish and blow out the water through a handsome fountain in the top of their head, according to the model on which their works are constructed.

"Surely, Miranda, you're not going to marry again when the Lord just took Smith."

"Yes, I shuah am," replied Miranda. "As long as the Lawd takes 'em, so will I."—Messenger.

AGAINST BORROWING.

Urging World War veterans not to borrow on their adjusted compensation certificates unless in dire need, Earl E. Jensen, state chairman of the veterans' rehabilitation committee of the American Legion and chairman of the state board in charge of California institutes, has issued an appeal to his California comrades.

"Your 'bonus certificate,' as it is commonly known," advises Jensen, "is a nest-egg for your old age, and is payable in 1945. The average loan that can be made now is in the neighborhood of \$90; the interest on such loan will be compounded at 6 per cent annually and in 1945 would amount to more than \$250. The prudent veteran will not borrow on his certificate unless he knows that he can repay or unless he is in real need. We, in the Legion, are urging our comrades not to impair this forethought intended for later needs when their earning capacity has been lessened," Jensen states.

FOUND DEAD

FROM A BULLET

IN HIS CHRYSLER

—Boulder paper.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

Men's—CLOTHING—Women's
Cherry's Courteous Credit

Makes it possible for you to take advantage of
Cash Prices on Credit

18 years in S. F.

20th and
MISSION**CHERRY'S** 2400
MISSION

8 Stores on the Coast

BUY NOW—WEAR NOW—PAY LATER

William had \$500.00 in a Savings Account—
Andrew knew his trade.

They were good friends—had faith in each other. Putting idle dollars and rare opportunity together, they started a business that made it possible for them, after four years' time to purchase a new business site valued at a third of a million dollars.

What a big word *if* is—

IF William hadn't had the \$500.00 in a **SAVINGS ACCOUNT**—*if*—this story couldn't be told.

YOU will have many opportunities to make big money—IF—you have saved some of your hard-earned dollars.

Start that **SAVINGS ACCOUNT TODAY** in—
Labor's own bank—let your money earn 4% interest for you—*plus* the *opportunity* to *share* in the *profits* of the



BROTHERHOOD
NATIONAL BANK

O'Farrell at Market
SAN FRANCISCO

Member Federal Reserve System

EDUCATION IN TRAFFIC SAFETY.

Teaching children through lessons constantly before their eyes of the dangers of modern street traffic is the program launched by the Public Safety Department of the California State Automobile Association with the co-operation of the San Francisco Board of Education. Safety instruction pictures, contained in a series of striking posters, will be displayed in every classroom, it was announced by Percy E. Towne, chairman of the association's Public Safety Committee.

The posters, depicting major traffic hazards encountered by children in the use of city streets, have been prepared by the Automobile Association. They will be accompanied by timely data compiled by its Public Safety Department, for the use of teachers in talking to pupils on the subject covered in each poster.

Plans for extension of this system of visual education in traffic safety to schools in cities throughout Northern and Central California have been completed. Arrangements are being made for its use in Fresno schools and other cities will be included as rapidly as possible, Towne stated.

"The record toll of traffic fatalities in San Francisco last year included twenty-seven children under the age of sixteen, which may be considered school age," Towne said, "and the Automobile Association felt that some step should be taken to reduce this tragic figure."

"The plan for a system of visual education of school children complements the work of our Public Safety Department in organizing older boys in grammar schools into Public School Traffic Reserves for the operation of schoolboy traffic squads charged with the safe conduct of younger pupils across streets in the vicinity of school buildings."

"In no city where the association, in co-operation with the police department and board of education, has organized reserves has there been a fatal accident involving a school child in the vicinity of a school building."

"The Automobile Association, in its public safety work, believes that the training of school children in traffic safety should go further and be incorporated in the regular class room work. The present effort is directed at educating the child to the fact that caution is necessary not only going to and coming from school, but at all times when using the streets."

Safety Lesson No. 1 depicts a boy playing on a scooter. Crossing in the middle of the block he has just passed behind one automobile into the path of another. The caption under the picture reads: "The Streets Are Dangerous Playgrounds! You Would Not Play on a Railroad Track; the Streets Are Equally Dangerous!"

This poster will be kept on display in class rooms after being made a subject of a safety talk by the teacher. Each month a new poster will be supplied by the Automobile Association and twice a month teachers will be furnished with a bulletin of the latest information on traffic hazards as affecting children.

The first safety bulletin supplied by the Association to San Francisco teachers shows that April, June, August and October are the danger months for children in traffic. The need of urging children to play in playgrounds, school yards, vacant lots, back yards or city parks, instead of in the streets is stressed.

An analysis of child traffic fatalities is given showing that the peak is reached in the age group between five and nine years. Studies of child accident locations show that the dangers lie in the highly congested residential sections where yards are the exception. Analyzing San Francisco child accident toll last year, the association reports that in eleven of the twenty-seven cases the coroner's jury exonerated the drivers involved and carelessness of children in use of the streets was declared responsible. In six cases responsibility was mutual, in five drivers were blamed, in three responsibility was not fixed and one was attributed to an unidentified "hit-and-run" driver.

Causes varied, according to the association analysis. In several cases children were crossing the street in the middle of the block, one child's coaster collided with an automobile, one was stealing a ride, two were playing between parked cars and several were playing in the street.

The plan of visual education accompanied by safety lessons has the approval in San Francisco of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools Joseph Marr Gwinn.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Canada—Immigration.—Following the announcement made by the Empire Settlement Board to the effect that an agricultural settler can now travel from Great Britain to Winnipeg for \$27, an increased immigration from Great Britain is expected.

France—End Carpet Workers' Strike.—A strike of ten months duration, begun by carpet workers at Tourcoing in April, 1926, at the instigation of the Communists, was terminated on February 8 for the reason, as stated by the Commission Inter-syndicale de l'Industrie Textile de Roubaix-Tourcoing, that the Soviet government had discontinued its subsidies to some 1,500 strikers.

Prohibit Labor Importation.—As a means of relief for the spreading of unemployment, the French government, in January, prohibited by decree all introduction of laborers from foreign countries.

Ratify Eight-Hour Convention.—By a practically unanimous vote, the French Senate adopted, in February, the Washington convention for an eight-hour working day, conditioned upon its later ratification by Germany and Great Britain. After these countries have accepted the convention through legislative enactment, its provisions will replace those of the existing French eight-hour law of April 23, 1919, upon terms somewhat more favorable to the workmen.

Greece—Unemployment at Saloniki.—The arrival in Greece, from Turkey during the past five years, of more than a million refugees has brought about marked changes in population, unemployment and influences upon the general labor situation. Saloniki has grown from a city of 175,000 to nearly half a million inhabitants; and during the past six months its unemployed total has grown from a few hundred to more than ten thousand.

Latvia—Emigrants En Route to U. S. A.—The Latvian Cabinet has agreed to prolong the right of emigrants en route to the United States to remain in Latvia until April 20, 1927.

Sweden—Building Trades.—Inasmuch as Swedish building trades are showing favorable activities early in season, it is indicated that the operations for 1927 will furnish an outlet, throughout the year, for a large number of heretofore and at

present unemployed building tradesmen.

Wales—Mond Profit-Sharing Plan.—In its first year, the profit-sharing plan, which was introduced in March, 1923, by Sir Alfred Mond at the Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., based upon the idea that the cost of production may be substantially reduced if the workmen are given a financial incentive, is said to have brought about a better feeling between the owners and workmen, along with a credited bonus to the workers of about 20 per cent of their wages.

WOMEN'S LAW PASSED IN ARIZONA.

Governor Huna of Arizona has signed the women's eight-hour law, which passed the Senate after a long struggle with but two dissenting votes.

The bill was aided in the House by Speaker Crawford. He said that when the first law of this kind was enacted he and his father were operating a laundry on the 10-hour basis.

"We were confident that an eight-hour law would ruin us," he told his colleagues, "but at the end of the first week under the short-hour law we were getting better results. I am for this measure and I will even be for a stronger measure."

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Shoes for Women

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UNION MADE
RED - BUTTON
47.1% stronger - 41.8% finer than Denim
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R. H. Bohr.....	2054 Mission St.
Bradell & Eugenio.....	40 Jackson St.
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W. T. Gardner Co.....	1405 Fillmore St.
A. Esmlol.....	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	3321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
Petersen Bros.....	628 20th St.
Stahl's Toggery.....	2779 Mission St.
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Wm. Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
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MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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WORST TYRANNY IN HISTORY.

The soviet regime in Russia is the worst that great country ever had, declares Professor Michael Rostovtzeff, sterling professor of ancient history at Yale, considered the dean of historians, writing in the Yale Review in response to a request for his views on the Bolshevik "government."

Professor Rostovtzeff was born in Russia and was for many years a member of the faculty of the University of St. Petersburg. Later he was a member of the faculty at Oxford University, England.

Is "Worst Government."

"The Bolshevik government is the worst government which Russia has seen in her long life. It is doctrinary, inefficient, cruel and corrupt. It now is as bad, if not worse, than it used to be nine years ago. There are some slight changes, but the changes are for the worse.

"If Russia is now better off than at the beginning of the Bolshevik government it is due not to the efforts of the government but to natural process of development of a great nation in spite of all the handicaps by which the government tries to retard and to nullify the improvements.

Ruthless Religious Policy.

"As before, the religious policy of the government is ruthless and stupid. The government endeavors to force atheism upon the people and therefore cruelly persecutes the church. No patriarch has been elected since the miserable death of Patriarch Tikkon. One after another five bishops, who temporarily headed the Russian church in the order of hierarchy, were arrested and imprisoned. Every day priests of the Russian orthodox church are arrested and imprisoned. The era of martyrdom which began for the Russian church with Lenin is far from being ended.

Red Tape Rules Supreme.

"The administration is corrupt and inefficient. Red tape of the worst type is reigning supreme all over Russia and handicaps every form of initiative of the population. Secret police and spies are the actual rulers of Russia.

"The economic conditions are deplorable. Prices are high and are rising every day. Factories have no raw materials and many are closed. Manufactured goods are scanty, and those few which are produced find no buyers, since they are of the worst possible quality and terribly expensive. Wages and salaries are very low and the workmen are loudly clamoring for better wages.

Children Live Like Beasts.

"Thousands of homeless children may be seen all over Russia, not only in the large cities, living a life of wild beasts. The better part of the younger generation, according to the statement of Lunacharsky, minister of public education, in one of his latest speeches, is losing faith in life, some turn to Hooliganism, some commit suicide. Preaching of licentiousness by the Communist leaders undermined the last remains of morality, and the practical abolition of marriage tends to destroy family life utterly.

"It is commonly understood now in Russia that no progress for Russia is possible as long as the Bolshevik government lasts, and I wonder how Bolshevism finds fervent advocates in this country, especially among those who by their profession are supposed to be friendly to morals, religion and democracy."

EXTRA SPRING CLIPS.

Carry an extra pair of spring clips in your car, the California State Automobile Association advises, to make temporary repairs to a broken spring.

USE PROPER SIZE WRENCH.

Use of the proper size wrench on a nut on your car, according to the California State Automobile Association, lessens the possibility of stripping the threads.

PROPOSED CANTONESE LABOR RULES.

Bret Harte, it will be recalled, once remarked that "for tricks that are dark and ways that are vain, the heathen Chinese is peculiar." If the labor rules formulated by the Cantonese commissioner of commerce and labor are made effective the lines of Bret Harte can surely be applied to the present generation in the celestial empire. An article outlining the plan appearing in a recent issue of the New York World reads as follows:

"From the Cantonese official publicity bureau in China the World has received a summary of a set of rules and regulations governing the conduct of labor unions, unorganized workers and employers. These rules have been submitted by the Cantonese commissioner of commerce and labor to the Kuomintang provincial executive committee for approval.

"Concerning laborers and merchants, the first set of rules is headed: 'In factories and shops during a strike only the owner may work. He may not employ new workers.' The reason given for this states: 'A strike of workers aims at improvements in working conditions or pay. If the owners got new employees the strike would have serious complications. If shops and factories want to stop business, notice must be given the workers one month before the actual close and a half month's wages are to be paid them.' The next rule reads, 'If the shop or factory closes without a good reason two months' wages are to be paid the workers. The workers usually live from hand to mouth and mostly have no savings to fall back on if thrown out of employment,' is the reason given.

"An employer may not dismiss his workers without reason,' states another. 'If unreasonable dismissal is made the worker must get two months' wages.' 'When a strike to demand better pay is settled, wages during the strike must be paid in accordance with the terms, but the unions can not demand any other compensation.'

"Rule No. 5 sounds strange to American ears: 'The merchants are not allowed to organize labor unions to mix with the laborers,' it reads, and gives as a reason, 'Unions formed by employers affect the unity of the labor movement. Company unions should therefore be forbidden.'

"Provision for some stretching of this rule is made in the next one, which assumes that employers may be admitted to membership in labor unions, 'but,' it states, 'if merchants are admitted by the union they have only the right to elect officials, but not to hold office; to give an opinion, but not to vote on a decision.'

"Other rules prohibit employers from interfering with strikes, meetings or demonstrations of workers and from bribing 'outside' workers to 'disturb' strike movements.

"The next seven rules lay down courses of conduct for the unions. They are:

"1. The workers of the union (pickets) are not allowed to make arrests without the government's order. In the reason it is stated that the workers

acting on emotion often commit outrageous acts in arresting other workers. Such actions by the workers under the nationalist government have been distinctly regrettable.

"2. During a strike the workers should not be allowed to confiscate goods or seize the furniture of shops and factories.

"3. During a strike the workers may not prohibit the owners alone from carrying on business.

"4. Unions not yet registered in the government organizations may only hold a preliminary meeting and can not collect fees or organize pickets or guards.

"5. Fees collected by unions may not exceed the limits of the government; the unions are not allowed to extort money from factories or merchants under any pretense.

"6. Unions, whether registered or not, may not increase their number by force or similar means.

"7. Workers in a parade or demonstration may not carry arms or weapons of any kind; if they do the police will disperse them and make arrests."

Speaking at a dinner recently about people's tendency to save pennies at the expense of the fellows, Sir Thomas Lipton told a good story illustrating this human failing.

A popular village priest in France was to receive a barrel of wine on his birthday. Each of the wine growers was to bring a bottle and empty it into the barrel.

On the appointed day peasant after peasant marched up to the barrel, and, plunging the nozzle of the bottle through the bung-hole, poured in its gurgling contents.

When the last contribution had been made, the priest drew from the barrel to drink the health of the donors.

To his amazement, and the chagrin of the peasants, the glass contained only clear water. Each winegrower had assumed that all the others would bring wine.

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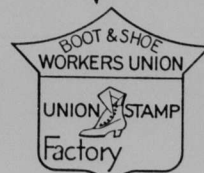
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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1927

In days of old, so we are told,
'Fore unions were invented—
With men for slaves, employing knaves
Were very well contented;
But times have changed, 'tis now arranged
To pay the honest sawyer
For work performed; the knave reformed
Then steals it through his lawyer.
—Anonymous.

Whether the attempt to keep Albert Frick alive by artificial respiration was or was not sound medical practice, we do not know. But that an ordinary decent young chap of no particular rank, wealth or distinction should find fifty-six friends to fight for 109 hours for his life is another bit of evidence on our human nature which does not altogether justify the extreme pessimism now somewhat fashionable concerning it.

Well, well, well. As was expected by all those familiar with the policies of the San Francisco daily papers, the Grand Jury made its investigation of the District Attorney's office and was compelled to return a verdict giving District Attorney Brady a clean bill of health. After the hearing last Monday night the jury gave out this announcement: "At the conclusion of examination of twenty witnesses, we, the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco, have found nothing to substantiate rumors of alleged short-ages and irregularities in the District Attorney's office." The people generally understood that the newspaper campaign carried on against the District Attorney was but a political gesture, due, most likely, to the refusal on the part of that official to accept dictation as to the manner in which his office should be conducted, or perhaps, because some editor had asked for favors which were denied, and that when an official investigation was made it would be found that there was no foundation whatever for the stories put in circulation. The truth is, that we have no real newspaper in these times that give the actual facts, without coloring, to the people. What we have are publications that masquerade as newspapers, but which, in reality, are mere instruments for spreading propaganda of one kind or another. The report of the Grand Jury will cause no surprise among intelligent citizens who are alive to the manner in which the daily press is managed and carried on in these days of bluster, babble and bluff.

Small's Smallness

There is a penny-a-liner running about the country under the name of Robert T. Small, who syndicates his stories to a large number of newspapers in different sections of the country, and if all of his articles are as reliable as those he has sent out concerning San Francisco, and that is very probably the case, they are not worth the time a tramp would spend in reading them. His object seems to be to so color his stories as to commend him for the coin. He came into San Francisco and within three days began sending out minute descriptions of the conditions that prevail here in the industrial, commercial and social circles of the city. Among other very silly things he says: "San Francisco is at last 90 per cent under the American plan as established and enforced by the Industrial Association, an organization of something like 150,000 members."

That is, indeed, news to the people of San Francisco, who are in a position to know the facts of the situation, particularly the members of unions themselves, sixty thousand strong, who daily go to work under union shop conditions and who positively do not work with non-unionists and will not work with them. The truth of the matter is that San Francisco is still the best organized city in America and is in no danger of losing that most enviable position no matter how many characters such as Small may be induced to spread Industrial Association propaganda to the contrary. But the most absurd, and therefore the most amusing, part of his paid-for story is wherein he says that the Industrial Association is an organization of 150,000 members. Had he left the last three ciphers off that statement he would have been pretty nearly correct and it would then have passed muster without provoking uproarious laughter on the part of the citizens of San Francisco, who, after reading the article, were convinced that it had been prepared as part of the comic section of the publications to which Small's stories are syndicated throughout the country.

As an indication of how well the Industrial Association is succeeding in putting its Chinese plan into operation in this city we need but recite a few instances that have occurred recently in industrial struggles.

The Industrial Association got back of the Yellow Taxicab Company in its fight against the Chauffeurs' Union and sent out circulars to everyone it was believed could be induced to oppose the labor movement. The Yellow Taxicab Company was non-union throughout the length and breadth of the United States. It is now 100 per cent union in San Francisco, the victory of the Chauffeurs' Union being complete after a brief struggle.

The same bunch of would-be industrial autocrats backed up certain hotels in their fight against the Waiters' Union. That union at the time the fight started had 1,600 members and the Industrial Association was so successful against it that it now has 2,200 members on its rolls. Another great victory for the enemies of organized labor.

For four or five years the Chinese planners backed the Merchant Tailors' Association against the Tailors' Union, and during the past few months two of the largest tailoring establishments in the city, as well as a number of smaller concerns, have deserted the Merchant Tailors' Association and signed union shop contracts with the Tailors' Union.

During the past four years the Industrial Association has been endeavoring by every means possible to bring about the open shop in the foundry industry of this region, and at one time it had eighteen shops under its control, out of a total of 115 foundries. One of the largest of the eighteen has gone out of business, and within the hearing of the writer one of its proprietors said he had lost forty thousand dollars in his open shop experiment. At the present time there are but eight shops under the control of the Industrial Association after the expenditure of millions of dollars in making the losing fight.

It is, therefore, very evident that if the paragrapher Small got his data from someone in this city he must have met a monumental prevaricator. At any rate, Small got small results for his efforts.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Judging by the poetry published in the Literary Digest week after week one would be forced to the conclusion that the worthwhile poetry of the present is being written very largely by women, and we wonder why men are falling behind in this particular art.

It is really humorous to read some of the stories in the daily press concerning the arrest of the men in the molder cases. One of the organs of the big interests on Sunday morning said concerning the meeting of the Grand Jury on Monday night: "Robert W. Burton will not be compelled to testify before the Grand Jury tomorrow night." That was, indeed, a great concession made to Burton, though we are completely at a loss to understand how he could be compelled to testify under the law. That statement only serves to make clear the deception practiced by the enemies of labor among the press.

If the State Legislature continues grinding out laws at the rate it has been going during the past two weeks it will become necessary to build additional jails to house the violators, because half of the population will be subject to confinement, particularly if the habitual criminal bill is passed, and it seems in a fair way to meet with approval of the Assembly at the present time, having passed the Senate by a wide margin. So many offenses that formerly were merely misdemeanors have recently been made felonies that it is highly probable that many of the maniacs who have been clamoring for more and more laws will have to feel the sting of some of their nonsense before they quit glutting our statute books with thou shalt nots. As things stand at present no one can possibly be a real law-abiding citizen, and things are getting worse all the time as a result of legislators, for political reasons, listening to fanatics to want every action of the population regulated by law.

With the opinions of H. G. Wells we do not often agree, but he recently discussed political democracy. He said: "There exists a great variety of indictments of political democracy, but the main, most essential one, is that it has produced a special and objectionable type of ruler, the politician, with certain very definable characteristics. The primitive theory of electoral democracy was that the great, good and capable men, statesmen, leaders in affairs, would offer, or be persuaded, to stand for the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, and would be chosen and elected for their known gifts and virtues. But the business of getting elected proved to be susceptible to considerable complication, and almost from the outset it demanded something more than conspicuous public services and utility to insure a candidate's return. It was no good for Cincinnatus to stay at his plow; he had to exert himself. The would-be ruler found it incumbent to divert so much of his time from being good and great to the task of getting himself elected, and he had to bind himself in such close party relationship with others engaged upon the same task that his individual goodness and greatness speedily became a minor consideration. His interest in what was good for his country and mankind has been and is entirely subordinate to what will gain and what will lose votes. Independence of mind, magnanimity and greatness of desire are positive disadvantages for him. And so we find in all the great democratic countries that the direction of affairs has passed into the hands of men who are great merely as politicians, and who are otherwise neither remarkably intelligent, creative nor noble beings. They are indeed, in a great number of cases, conspicuously shiftily and ambiguous, strategic and practically ineffective."

WIT AT RANDOM

Collector—"When can I call for the amount of my bill?"

"Every Thursday," said the cheerful creditor.—Pele Mele.

"Say, dear, how many fish did you bring home last Saturday when you were fishing?"

"Six great big ones. Why?"

"That's what I thought, but the fish man sent us a bill for eight."

A visitor at a country village went into the postoffice and, with the object of getting into conversation, asked the postmaster what his views were on vegetarianism.

"Haven't any views of that kind," replied the official, innocently, "but I've got some fine postcards of the new viaduct, the Baptist church and the library."

A traveling Georgian paused one night at a small town, one of those places where trains don't really stop—they merely hesitate.

"Call me for the 3:15 train," ordered the guest, retiring early. He slept soundly, to be awakened by a loud hammering on his door.

"Hey, boss," came a voice outside, "didn't yuh all left a call foh de 3:15 train?"

"Sure," gasped the roomer, sleepily.

"Well, suh," was the response, "she's at de stashun now."

Oliver Wendell Holmes was strolling along the beach one afternoon when he stopped to chat with a little girl who was playing on the sand. They became quite friendly and when he walked on she walked with him. Presently she said, "I'll have to go home now."

"Good-bye, my dear," said the doctor, "and when your mother asks where you've been tell her you were walking with Oliver Wendell Holmes."

"And when your folks ask you where you've been," said the child, "tell 'em you were walking with Mary Susanna Brown."

"Thank you so much for your song, my dear," said the elderly woman when the daughter of the house where she was visiting had finished her solo. "It took me back to my childhood days on my father's farm, and while I listened to your voice I seemed to hear the old gate creaking in the wind."

It is war time. Seeing a khaki-clad figure passing, the private called out:

"Hey, Buddie, gimme a light."

The other obligingly held out a burning match. The doughboy, looking up to thank his "buddie," discovered to his amazement the star of a brigadier.

"I beg your pardon, sir," he said; "I didn't mean any disrespect. I didn't notice you was a general."

"That's all right, Buddie," said the general—who apparently was a regular "guy,"—"but you should thank God I wasn't a second lieutenant."—Manchester Guardian.

Brush, Colo., 6 June. Mister Bourne, kere of the Ofallon Sup Co Dere Frend, I got the valve which i by from you alrite but why for gods sake doan you sen me no handle. i Loose to my customer shure ting. you doan treet me rite is my money not so good as the other fello. I waste 10 daze and my customer he holler for water like hell by the valve. you know he is not summer now and the win he no blow the weel, the valve she got no handle so wat the hell i goan do. you doan sen me the handle pretty quick i sen Her back and I goan order some valve from the Henry Bitoff compance, booduy, your frend.

A—S—D—

Since i rite theese letter i fine the dam handle in the bocks excuse me.—Letter received by a Denver supply company salesman.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

It appears to be the self-appointed task of considerable numbers of gentlemen of the Fourth Estate to glorify the rich, and to a large degree they do well at their job. Doubtless the rich deserve large amounts of praise for certain attributes and there is none so mean as to deprive them of that which is justly theirs. Only a few days past some songster broke forth in praise of the late J. P. Morgan, extolling his integrity. A populace, reading with bated breath, was informed that Morgan never broke his word. Doubtless he never did. It may be assumed also that the elder Rockefeller never broke his word, either. But both of them broke many competitors! Certain more or less "popular" magazines lean heavily upon the "human interest" in tales of how rich men "got theirs" and what are their rules for "success"—success being always the ability to climb over the rest of human-kind.

But every medal with a pretty face has also a reverse, and the art is seldom as attractive on the reverse side. A joint House and Senate committee has just completed an inquiry into the income tax situation. It finds, and reports, that the rich are dodging their surtaxes. And, says the report, "this provision (for penalties in cases of surtax dodging) has rarely, if ever, been enforced." These rich men wouldn't lie to their neighbors and doubtless fortunes could be entrusted to them without any kind of a written document, but they will gyp their Uncle Sam! And Uncle Sam, dear old soul that he is, lets them get away with it. Small fry are being hauled up constantly for this or that infraction, but almost never are the rich surtax dodgers punished. Only the rich pay surtaxes, so when surtaxes are dodged they are dodged by those best able to pay.

Go into any United States court and listen to the minor prohibition cases. Poor people are haled into court and punished for having their quart of white mule, or even their pint. But a United States Senator in Washington, D. C., was robbed of a truck load of fine old stuff by hijackers. He reported his loss to the police and detectives paid by the United States went out and got back his liquor for him. And they won't even make public the Senator's name! On the same day in court in the same city a negro was fined \$25 for having a quart and a colored woman was fined \$300 for having ten gallons of moonshine. It is much better to be a Senator and own a truck load. Of course, the Senator's liquor was pre-Volstead, while the other was post-Volstead, which, in court, means post haste conviction. But anyway, it is much better to be a Senator.

Of course, there is one thing about these praises, or apologies, for the very rich. There is a prima facie case that they are considered necessary by the very rich. Otherwise they wouldn't be offered. To be sure, it is not a crime to be very rich, but more and more there is coming to be an extra-legal moral taint about being very rich without having given to society some commensurate return. This is a good sign. It means that money in and of itself is ceasing to put place and position in an aristocracy set above the common run. Those who have given greatly, who have served finely, are genuinely and generously respected and loved by their fellow men. If they have been richly rewarded, that is something that pleases everyone. There was Burbank. There was Edison. The public looks much differently upon Edison and Harry Sinclair. So it looks differently upon John J. Pershing and Harry Daugherty. When the minions set forth to blow the trumpets about a rich man, he probably needs all the toots in the whole brigade of horns.

JEAN'S DISCOVERY.

By Grace Turner

(Staff Associate, American Child Health Assn.)

Out in the leaves of our poplar tree
Something often whispers to me,
I wonder, I wonder, what "something" can be.

Over the fields of yellow wheat
Something goes running, soft and fleet,
And the tall blades bend at the fall of its feet.

Up in the far blue ocean of sky
Something is pushing the great clouds by,
Silver ships that sail on high.

And often on a summer day
Something keeps still in the stillest way,
With never a motion and nothing to say.

But something is always everywhere,
I never can see, but I know it is there
And the name of the something is good fresh air.

"Wouldn't it be nice," said Mother, "to go out
and play in the fresh air for a while?"

Jean was making paper dolls in Mother's room.
"I think I'd rather stay here," she said, "there's
no one to play with out of doors."

"No one to play with?" Mother sounded surprised.
"Why don't you play with fresh air?"

"I don't know how to. How can fresh air play
with me?"

"Well," said Mother, "perhaps I shouldn't say
it just that way. But put on your sweater and
we'll both go out of doors and see what fresh air
is doing. It's always doing something, you know.
Or perhaps you've never noticed."

So Jean put on her sweater, and no sooner had
she and Mother gone out in the front yard than
Jean laughed to see a man's hat blow right off
his head and roll down the street.

"Now," said Mother, "we've seen the first
thing."

Jean didn't understand. "What first thing?" she
asked.

"Why, Jean, you're laughing at fresh air right
this minute. Don't you know that it was fresh
air blowing the man's hat off? But fresh air isn't
always so mischievous as that. But listen, can
you hear fresh air over there under the trees?"

Jean ran across the yard to the trees. She
listened and listened, but she didn't hear fresh air
and she was very much disappointed.

"I can't hear it. Can you hear it, Mother?"

"Yes, I can," said Mother. "Can't you hear
anything at all, Jean?"

Jean listened again. She listened as hard as
she could, but she couldn't hear fresh air at all.
The leaves were making a lot of noise and some
of them came fluttering down.

"Oh, Mother," she said disappointedly after she
had listened for two long minutes. "I can't hear
anything but the leaves in the trees. They rustle
and rustle and sometimes they make a little noise
when they fall down."

Mother laughed. "That's fresh air you hear,
dear. The leaves wouldn't be making the little
sound if fresh air weren't feeling so frisky this
afternoon. Suppose we go back to the garden and
see what fresh air is doing back there."

So Mother and Jean went around the side of
the house toward the garden. But first they came
upon the clothes line, where Mother had hung
some clothes she had washed out for Jean that
morning.

My, how the clothes were behaving! They
swung back and forth, up and down, and one
little dress had twisted itself all around the clothes
line.

"Look what fresh air is doing to your clothes,
Jean," said Mother. "I must take them down soon
or they'll get torn." Mother went up to the

clothes and felt them and then Jean saw her smell
the clothes.

"They smell so sweet," said Mother. "I love to
smell clothes that have been hanging in the fresh
air."

Jean went up close to have a smell, too. She
buried her little nose in one of her nighties. Sure
enough, it did smell sweet, not like Mother's tal-
cum powder. It was a different kind of sweet.
Jean thought hard and then she knew what it was.

"It smells clean-sweet, Mother," she said.

"Yes," Mother agreed with her, "and fresh air
does that, too—makes things clean-sweet. But
come, we'll go into the garden and see what fresh
air is doing there."

This time Jean saw. She saw before Mother
said a word. She saw what it was doing to the
tall asters; she saw what it was doing to the rose
bushes; she saw what it was doing to even the
little marigolds.

"Look, Mother," she cried; "look at the asters,
and the roses, and the little yellow flowers.
They're all swinging, just the way I do in my
swing. The asters swing the hardest, don't they,
Mother? And I know what's swinging them. I
know. I know. It's fresh air."

Then Jean thought of something. "Is there
always fresh air, Mother?"

"Always," said Mother.

"But it doesn't always blow the flowers and
things, Mother."

"Oh, no! Sometimes fresh air is as still as still
can be, but that doesn't make any difference. It's
always everywhere and all the plants and animals
and people, like you and me, breathe it. That's
what makes us live and keeps us well."

"Suppose," said Jean, "there shouldn't be any
fresh air. What would happen then?"

"Well, I'm afraid everything would get sick and
die. But we needn't suppose such a thing, dear,
for there is always fresh air and we can have all
we want of it."

Jean was taking off her sweater up in Mother's
room again. She had been thinking about fresh
air.

"Mother," she said, "I think we had a good time
and I never knew fresh air did so many different
things. I think fresh air is good to us. I love
fresh air."

Mother hugged Jean up close. "And there's one
thing, little Jean, that you haven't yet seen. Go
over to the mirror and look at yourself and tell
me what fresh air did to you while we were out."

Jean stared in the mirror. Her bright brown
eyes shone back and her bright pink cheeks looked
very pink, indeed. Mother came over and put
her fingers on Jean's cheeks. Jean could see
Mother's fingers in the mirror.

"There," said Mother, "fresh air put all that
pretty color in your cheeks, and it seems to me
fresh air made your eyes brighter, too."

LABOR PRODUCES MORE.

Labor productivity has shown a marked in-
crease in various industries during recent years.
An article on productivity of railroad labor,
printed in the Monthly Review, issued by the
United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows
that the output of railroad labor has increased
about 40 per cent since 1915, and about 150 per
cent since 1890 for all employees on Class 1 rail-
roads.

Percentages are based on the number of traffic
units per employee for the period 1890 to 1915 and
on the number of traffic units per "hour of duty"
from 1915 to 1926.

While the study proves that these increases
were almost uninterrupted, no attempt is made to
apportion the credit for the improvement in out-
put as between increased efficiency of labor, the
introduction of new machinery or processes, bet-
ter management or of increased traffic.

EMPLOYERS' PENSIONS UNSOUND.

Employers' old-age pensions are on an unsound
basis, reports the Pennsylvania Old Age Pensions
Commission.

Sooner or later these pensions will become al-
most prohibitive in cost due to the fact that few
are inaugurated on an actuarial basis, the report
states.

This pension system provides no guaranty of
continuance of annuities even to employees of the
firm, as they are subject to withdrawal at the
pleasure of the company.

The commission's findings recall the recent col-
lapse of the Morris Packing Company's old-age
pension system when that concern was taken over
by the Armour Packing Corporation.

Several hundred Morris employees labored for
years on a low-wage basis in the hope that they
would be pensioned in their declining days. When
the transfer was made, they failed to secure re-
dress in the courts for this violation of an implied
contract.

The old-age pension of the Swift Packing Com-
pany is a sample method of anti-union concerns
to keep employees from organized labor.

The Swift Company finances its pension sys-
tem. Employees are only required to contribute
their manhood. The company's board of directors
control the pension. It can be withdrawn at will.
Pensions are based on wages that are set by the
company "union." If an employee enters the
company's service at the age of forty years or over
he is ineligible to the pension. The pension shall
in no sense be considered a contract between the
two parties. Any pensioner may be required to
re-enter the company's employ.

Pensioners shall furnish the company each year
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SOUTH OF MARKET BOYS.

Tender memories of a quarter of a century ago in that traditional part of San Francisco known as "South of the Slot" will be revived in brilliant fashion, at the "Twenty-one Years After" pageant and grand ball of the South of Market Boys, Inc., in the Civic Auditorium Saturday evening, April 23, according to elaborate plans for the stage performance announced by Ralph Pincus, chairman of the pageant-entertainment committee. A cast of several hundred people will take part in the pageant, which will be presented on a specially constructed stage, and will be the feature of the evening's program. The pageant will start at 8 o'clock prompt.

The grand ball will follow the pageant, commencing at 10 o'clock, and dancing will hold sway until the early hours of dawn. Thomas P. Garrity, president of the South of Market Boys' organization, will be floor director.

At the weekly meetings of the "Twenty-one Years After" celebration committee, on Tuesday nights, in the K. of C. building, 150 Golden Gate avenue, great enthusiasm is manifested by heads and members of the numerous sub-committees assisting in preparations for the April 23 event. Those in charge of arrangements for the pageant and ball are confident that the big affair will tax the capacity of the Civic Auditorium, and the advance ticket sale is very satisfactory.

Tickets for the South of Market Boys' post-Lenten auditorium celebration are on sale at the committee's headquarters, 150 Golden Gate avenue, 'phone Franklin 615, or from any of the members of the organization, or at the entrance to the Civic Auditorium on the night of April 23.

CONTRACT DENIES FREEDOM.**American Federation of Labor Convention Declaration.**

There is no mutuality in a contract between an individual worker and a billion-dollar corporation employing hundreds of thousands of workers. The principle that gave vitality to individual freedom and to the individual contract is dead in modern life unless it also means a like freedom of action to groups of men associated to promote a common interest.

The "individual contract" which employees separately are forced to sign as a condition to secure work and by which they must agree not to acquire or retain membership in labor unions, means jobless starvation or acquiescence by the workers under coercion.

The giving up of one's sovereignty and manhood under such conditions, is like agreeing with a thug at the point of his gun to give up one's purse and regard that transaction as a contract entered into by the highwayman and his victim. As manipulated by employers for the denial of individual rights, under the protection of anti-combination and conspiracy laws, such "individual contract" is one of the most pernicious, subtle and dangerous devices ever used for the suppression of humanity.

In our industrial civilization, where the individual right and individual liberty is so largely dependent upon a similar freedom for the group of which the individual is a part, the freedom of the individual is frequently either abridged or denied by a denial of group rights.

The whole issue of freedom today turns upon the question of group rights. The rights of the individual, the relations between workers and employers, can be safeguarded only as the rights of the group are guaranteed. Those who seek to oppress the workers see this clearly. Through old and new laws and through contractual devices under the protection of these laws they seek to destroy the workers' freedom.

MILK INDISPENSABLE FOR CHILDREN.***7. Cow's Milk.**

Whether or not cow's milk, as compared with the milk of other domesticated animals is nearest in composition to human milk, the development of the dairy cow has brought about the almost exclusive use of cow's milk as a substitute food for infants when artificial feeding as an emergency is unavoidable.

The milk of every animal is specially adapted to its offspring—varying with its average size, its rate of growth, and the length of time after its birth before other food can be taken. The difference in the chemical composition of cow's and human milk therefore is best explained by the fact that the calf doubles its weight in forty-seven days and the infant in 10 days.

Human milk has a little more than one-third the amount of protein in cow's milk and less than one-half the amount of mineral salts. The relative proportions of the different salts differ remarkably little, though the percentage of iron is said to be higher in human milk than in cow's milk.

The fat content and the size of the fat droplet vary greatly in milk from different breeds of cows, but ordinarily there is not much difference in average amount of fat between cow's milk and human milk. The percentage of sugar (lactose) is about twice as high in human milk as in cow's milk.

The relative average difference in the vitamin content of the two forms of milk is not yet known. There is no reason, however, to doubt that the vitamin content of a woman's milk, as of a cow's, depends primarily on her diet, and probably also on her exposure to the direct rays of the sun. The occurrence of deficiency diseases—beriberi, scurvy and rickets—in breast-fed infants during the first months after birth, as well as later, gives startling evidence of the effect of inadequate feeding and hygiene of mothers.

Cow's milk to be a safe food for anyone must be clean and free from the germs of disease. This is even more important in regard to milk for infants than for older children or adults. Not only should cow's milk be pure, but the fresher it is and the fewer manipulations it has been subjected to, the less probability there is of its having been altered in any of its essential properties as a complete food. Knowledge of the fundamental nutritive qualities of milk is still incomplete, so that it cannot be affirmed absolutely that heat, chemicals, or mechanical manipulations do not alter its nature as a food in some essential way.

The modification of cow's milk to adapt it to the needs and digestive ability of the average child is studied in a bulletin of the Children's Bureau, "Infant Care" (Publication No. 8), and will not be discussed here.

If cow's milk is to be used the questions next to be taken up are which form of cow's milk is the safest and the best adapted to the nourishment of infants, which is best suited to transportation, and which is available in all localities.

*Syndicated from a new report, "Milk, the Indispensable Food for Children," by Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, M. D. Single copies will be sent free upon request by the Children's Bureau, at Washington, D. C. Ask for bureau publication No. 163.

FEDERAL TAXES EVADED.

How corporations evade federal taxes by gifts and trusts and by permitting profits to accumulate instead of being divided is explained in a report to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

The report shows how corporations with large surplus may escape all tax by manipulating the investment of such surplus. Stockholders in these corporations may also escape surtaxes if the evasion act is not enforceable. This act has not been strictly enforced, and the statutes of limitation will operate against the collection of this money in many instances, it is claimed.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Ernie Clark of the Call chapel has recently received a letter from S. V. Arneson, who left this city about one year ago for his old home in Minneapolis. We quote from the letter as follows: "Have been wanting to answer your letter for some time, but the weather has been so cold I just got the typewriter thawed out. In fact, a fellow is kept so busy staving off the possibility of freezing to death that he has little time for anything but jumping around to keep up his circulation. After spending three years in California I am spoiled for this country, having the 'California complex' both in front and behind. When one gets to the point where he seeks out foreign newsstands to buy a San Francisco paper, just simply to get a whiff of old surroundings, his case might probably be put down as hopeless. He might as well buy a ticket for there right away, because he will get there sooner or later anyhow. Anyway, why suffer? . . . I read in the Journal that you fellows are having difficulty in signing a scale. In this respect you are no different from many other jurisdictions which I can think of. Minneapolis has been fighting for years to throw out their piece scale to no avail, the publishers not being disposed to yield even a single point. I hold no sympathy for the old-timers in this case, for it is they that voted in younger days to perpetuate the old system. Now, having grown rusty in the service, they are howling for relief from starvation wages. . . . I frequently see boys from Chicago who claim they are knocking down \$75 a week there. Chicago is 400 miles from here, and it would be interesting to fully understand why two cities separated by only a few hours' train ride can have such widely different working conditions. It only goes to prove how haphazard scale negotiations are carried on and the difference in the personal abilities of the negotiators. . . . You may be interested in knowing that the wife, the boy and I are going to drive West again this spring and may land in California; I don't know just where. Perhaps around the Bay region, and, if we do, we'll surely look you up. . . . It's pretty hard to beat the Bay region no matter where you go, and I don't know but what we'll take another fling at it. . . . I wish you would remember me to the friends I had on the Call during my sojourn there, also reminding them I may be around again if they would consent to lay off a day. There is little I can tell you that would be of interest outside of the d—d cold winter we have had. No more buckskin underwear and goloshes for me next winter. . . ."

The following is one of a series of letters received by President Stauffer from G. E. Mitchell, Sr., who, with his wife, are touring in the Antipodes: "Since my last epistle to you, it has been my privilege to do a little roaming in the interior of the north island of New Zealand and, incidentally, visit the wonderful Waitomo Caves and the thermal region of the Rotorua country, besides making a side trip to the Thames goldfield, a spot our family left in 1878. The Waitomo Caves are distant 160 miles from Auckland and are a haven of rest to a slight degree for a great number of tourists, who break their journey there on the way to Wellington, the seat of government of New Zealand. The caves are about eight miles from the railroad and the modern methods of transportation—autos—are in effect to convey the visitors from the railroad to this wonderful sight. A hostel (not hotel) is in the vicinity of the caves and does a thriving business looking after the comfort of the visitors. At present the hostel can accommodate 100 visitors, but a contract has been let to enlarge the structure to three times its present size. I might explain that hostel is a building where accommodations can be secured for board and room

only—a hotel carries with it the same privileges, but is anti-Volstead. All the caves, hostel and surrounding country are controlled by the government, and everything in connection with one's visit is run according to schedule. There are three caves—Waitomo, Ruakura and Arunui, and the fee for entering each one is three shillings (75 cents) per capita. Each party is accompanied by a guide and the caves are electrically lighted. This, to my mind, takes a great deal of the weird effect away and has been the cause of a great deal of discussion at various times as to whether this innovation has added to the attractiveness of these holes in the hills. But the government has installed the lights and I presume they will stay. Mrs. Mitchell and I first entered the Waitomo Cave and after the various points of interest had been explained by the guide, the party was taken in a rowboat down a river in the bowels of the earth and shown the wonderful glowworm display, a sight to be seen to be appreciated. Utmost silence is demanded to witness the effect, as the least noise puts the glowworm in a bad mood and he shuts up shop and will not come out of his shell for at least half an hour, and half an hour in a spot of this nature is not conducive to good manners. So everybody in our party said a prayer and Mr. Glowworm was on his good behavior. But one matter that I was interested in on our visit to the Waitomo Cave was the insignificant growth of the stalactites and stalagmites. My interest in this was due to the recollection I had of a visit made to the Oregon Caves two years ago and noticing the growth of the stalactites and stalagmites there I mentioned this to the guide at Waitomo and he explained the difference from the fact that the lack of water seeping through the top of the cave at Waitomo was responsible for this condition, as these cone formations of carbonate of lime must have a continual flow from one to the other to enhance their growth—and it must be remembered that scientists tell us it takes centuries to bring about a connection between the two. And if this condition is not brought about at Waitomo it will only be a matter of time before the cave is dead—and the guide stated that this is really the case at present. The second cave visited was Ruakura, the largest of the three. There are some beautiful sights within this enclosure and there is only one way to get out. Everything here is on a large scale and one becomes more or less bewildered as he travels from one spot to the other and the guide explains the points of interest—such as the immortal Garden of the Gods, Dante's Inferno, the Grand Organ, Hen and Chickens and also the Cathedral Spires. I suggested to the guide that perhaps he had visited Yosemite, seeing that he had mentioned Cathedral Spires, but with a wink in his eye, which could be seen on account of the electric lights, he said: 'You know, old feller, a chap has to say something, and I'm being paid pretty well for my spieling.' The last but by

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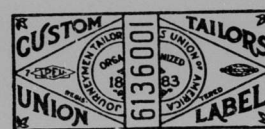


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no means least cave visited was Arunui, as pretty as a picture, as it were. This place was discovered by a Maori pig-hunter who, in his quest for food-stuffs, shot and wounded a porker which found refuge in Arunui. The porker was followed into the cave by the hunter and his dog, and with the aid of a torch carried by the hunter the pig was dispatched by a bullet from the Maori's rifle after he had focused the light from the torch on the body of the porker. Of course, I don't vouch for the truthfulness of the statement, but it is a pretty good story even if it does emanate from a Maori and is vouched for by a government guide. But, Don, all joking aside, Arunui is a fitting climax to several hours of wonderment, and I bespeak to the members of No. 21 and other readers of your column in the Clarion a visit to this place of great interest in New Zealand as one that should not be missed, and Mrs. Mitchell and I will never regret our trip to this scenic beauty spot, and we are mighty glad we have had an opportunity to pay it a visit. Returning to Otorohanga from our visit to Waitomo, I was invited next day to witness a ceremony that was unique. It is rather a point. On this occasion I was invited for for the reason that the chief of the tribe was anxious to have published the fact that the casket containing the remains of the chiefs was the largest ever made in New Zealand. The dimensions of the casket are 6 feet 2 inches long, 40 inches wide and 32 inches deep. It is made of the heart of rimu, elaborately finished, and the expense of everything was borne by an old Maori lady, 82 years old, who had disposed of some of her holdings to the government and wished to do something for her forbears ere her departure to the Great Spirit. A tangi (feast) was indulged in for two days by the various Maori tribes after the obsequies ended, and the fourteen chiefs are now all lying together in this wonderful casket and the natives are satisfied that they can now repose in unison and that the pakeha (white man) will never bother them again. The roads over here are not concrete to any appreciable degree and you can't hit it up for thirty to thirty-five miles per hour. Rotorua was in holiday attire preparatory to the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, who were visiting New Zealand and Australia for the purpose of dedicating the new capital of the latter country. The section of Rotorua where the thermal region is located resembles an inferno to a large degree. You walk along a path and all at once there is a rumble or gurgle, you turn to one side or look around and then you behold a boiling spring or a miniature geyser. You are required to keep on the paths by Maori guides, and if you stray from the straight and narrow path the guide calls out something in his native language which, of course, you do not understand, but which is sufficient for you to take notice. You see the Maoris cooking their meals and doing their washing at the same time in the hot and cold springs which are only a few feet from each other; you see the Maori kids dance the haka for a penny (2 cents); you are taken to the paha and churches of the natives; you go to Fairy Springs (this will interest Charlie Staples of the Call and Jim Turner of Taylor's) and see trout from eight to fourteen inches long eating out of the hands of the superintendent of the hatchery (and this is not a fish story); you go to Whakawhaka and see the old geyser spout at intervals, and then go to Titikere and spend hours watching the various springs and looking at the points of interest. But what is the use of me describing these innumerable wonders? Just pack up your grip and come and see them. So with this brief resume, Don, I will conclude for the time being. Ere you receive this, Mrs. Mitchell and I will be in Australia, we having booked to leave for Sydney and Melbourne on March 4th. Will drop a few lines from the Land of the Cornstalk. Regards to inquiring friends."

On March 4, 1887, the name of William R. Hearst first appeared as a publisher of a newspaper. This was at the head of the San Francisco Examiner. To celebrate the fortieth anniversary of this event, Mr. Hearst entertained a party of the employees of the San Francisco Examiner who have been with the paper since that time. The celebration was held at the Palace Hotel. Among the guests were five members of the Examiner chapel. A picture was taken after the luncheon, and appearing in that photograph is James A. Henderson (1886), *James T. Kelsey (1885), George Pancoast, *E. B. Anderson (1884), George R. Hearst (president of the Examiner Printing Company at present), *James P. Lowell (1874), *J. H. King (1886), and W. F. Bogart, for

many years business manager, Mrs. W. B. Bonfils (Annie Laurie), William R. Hearst and Edward H. Hamilton. Messrs. Pancoast and Hamilton were compositors many years ago. In 1887 the Examiner employed about thirty-five members of the Typographical Union. At present Mr. Hearst is the greatest employer of printers in the world. (*These members of the original force are now on what might be termed semi-pensions, as they are permitted to work as little or as much of the time as they see fit.) J. H. King is the latest member of the Examiner force to be placed upon the pension roll of the Examiner, and feels justly grateful for having thus been honored by Mr. Hearst.



Back Row (left to right)—James A. Henderson, James T. Kelsey, George Pancoast, E. B. Anderson, George R. Hearst, James P. Lowell, J. H. King, W. F. Bogart. Front Row—Mrs. W. B. Bonfils (Annie Laurie), William R. Hearst and Edward H. Hamilton.

Call Chapel Personals—By "Gas."

If casualties continue as they have for the last month, the composing room will need a medical staff in conjunction with its other activities. Four more were added to the disabled list during the last two weeks (two earlier in the month, six all told). The list follows:

(Continued on Page 16.)

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

The members that missed our special meeting missed a very clear and concise explanation of the new agreement. A. Maguinn and International Representative Philip Johnson outlined the proposition to the membership. The union was asked to accept the plans outlined. The motion was made and carried by a very large majority, only six members opposing it.

We have another "Papa" in the Mailers' Union. The stork left a little five and one-half pound baby girl at Mt. Zion Hospital for Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sampson. Mother and baby are doing nicely. Isn't it funny nobody ever worries how poor Papa is doing? Congratulations from all the boys. Maybe the next time we will get another apprentice boy. Robert Hearon said that Carl was very scientific.

It seems that those who are always trying to do some good are the first to be hurt. Frank Kelly's wife wanted a radio. So Frank, the foxy kid, was going to surprise her. He bought some aerial wire and proceeded to put it up on the roof. Well, you know how these apartment houses are built—some of them very flimsy. While erecting the upright pole with his wire attached, he slipped and fell on a picket fence. Cracking two ribs, he will be off work about eight weeks. Frank is at home and will be pleased to see any of the boys. He lives at Church and Market streets, upstairs over Pecetti Brothers Flower Shop, apartment No. 4.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of March 25, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President William Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Garment Cutters, Robert De-deaux; Cemetery Workers, Daniel Newell, vice Brother Joseph Wales, deceased. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Teamsters, Civil Service per diem Men's Organization, Mailers and Street Carmen, inclosing donations for the Molders' defense fund. From Houston Labor Trades Council, advising people to stay away from there as there were many unemployed at the present time. From the Department of Electricity, thanking the council and Secretary O'Connell for the support given them in securing an increase in salaries. From the Retail Clerks' Union, stating that the Stanley Clothes Shop, Market and Taylor streets, and Cherry's Outfitting Store, Twentieth and Mission streets, are unfair to their union and requested delegates to make this known to their members. From the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, inclosing list of shoe stores which are fair to their union, and requesting delegates to ask for the clerks' card when making purchases. From the Civil Service Commission, announcement of examinations to be held in the near future.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Automobile Mechanics, request for a boycott against the Transportation Guarantee Company. From the Office Employees, inclosing of wage scale. From Milk Drivers, wage scale and agreement. From Cemetery Workers, requesting an increase in wages. From Electrical Workers No. 151, requesting endorsement of an increase of \$25 per month for men employed in the Department of Electricity.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Vandeleur (Street Carmen) requesting the Council to go on record as endorsing the immediate order for new cars for the Duboce tunnel. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried. Resolution reads:

Whereas, because of the time required for construction of street cars, it is necessary to place orders at least seven months before delivery can be had; and

Whereas, the Duboce tunnel will be completed by September of this year, so that the street railway tracks may be constructed therein immediately after, and the Judah street line may be expected ready for operation not later than November 1st of this year; and

Whereas, it is therefore necessary to have the cars available at that time for operating this line; and

Whereas, there are sufficient funds at the disposal of the Municipal Railway for the purchase of these cars at the present time; and

Whereas, the Engineer's Office has submitted a request to the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Supervisors for authorization to place this order; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled March 25, 1927, go on record as endorsing the immediate order of these cars; and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Board of Supervisors, his Honor the Mayor, the Board of Public Works, and the daily press.

Labor Council Hall Association submitted its annual report, which was read and filed.

Request Complied With—From President Green of the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the Fur Workers' Union, and requesting

the secretary to urge upon said local union the necessity of its loyalty and support to the International Fur Workers' Union.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of the wage scale for janitors employed by the Board of Education. In the controversy between the Retail Clerks' Union and the Siegel's stores on Mission street, Mr. Siegel declared he would comply with the desires of the union. Other storekeepers on Mission are requested to appear before the committee on Monday evening, March 28th. From the Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting the Council to declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Jenny Wren stores. In the controversy between the Egg Inspectors' Union and two firms Mr. Buckwald appeared before the committee and signified his willingness to comply with the request of the union. Mr. Patterson will be cited to appear next Monday evening. Recommended that the matter relative to the importation of shoes from Great Britain and other countries be referred to the International Shoe Workers' Union. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cooks No. 44—Will assist the Molders' Union. Waiters pledged \$1,060 to the Molders' defense fund; are carrying on an active campaign against hamburger stands on Market street. Milk Drivers will contribute \$350 to defense fund. Cracker Bakers, Brother Ceder, international representative, reported National Biscuit still unfair; requested a demand for union-made crackers; will picnic at Paradise Cove, May 1st. Barbers will assist the Molders' defense fund. Electrical Workers No. 151 will assist the Molders' defense fund immediately. Chauffeurs donated \$500 to defense fund. Auto Mechanics will take up matter of assisting the Molders at next meeting; will continue organizing and requested delegates to have cars repaired in union shops. Bakers donated \$300 to defense fund. Asphalt Workers thanked Board of Works for adopting its wage scale; will contribute to the Molders' defense fund. Trackmen have voted the assessment for Molders' defense fund. Postal Clerks

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.

Foster's Lunches.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission Market Street R. R.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

will assist the Molders; donated \$25 to defense fund. Garment Workers No. 131—Executive board recommended the assessment for defense fund; requested a demand for the union label on shirts and clothing. Upholsterers are still carrying on against Derringer Bros. and Pierce Co. Moving Picture Operators have endorsed the assessment; will forward check in the near future. Laundry Workers will assist Molders' defense fund. Grocery Clerks will endorse assessment at next meeting. Printing Pressmen will assist the Molders' defense fund. Lithographers will levy assessment at next meeting for Molders' defense fund. Laborers will take action on assessment at next meeting.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The Chair introduced Congressman Richard Welch, who addressed the Council, giving a resume of some of the work in Washington.

Legislative Representative—Secretary O'Connell reported proceedings of Legislature at Sacramento.

Receipts—\$2,553.19. **Expenses**—\$239.69.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

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NEAR MISSION ST.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, Cal., for April 1, 1927.

State of California, }
County of San Francisco } s.s.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, William P. Stanton, President, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation, has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1927.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY.

(My commission expires March 27, 1929.)

VIOLATES AGREEMENT.

The Iowa State Supreme Court has ruled that one-man street cars in Des Moines is a violation of an agreement between the company and the Street Car Men's Union. The agreement provides that two men, motorman and conductor, shall be employed on each car. The court denied that this agreement is against public policy.

PROHIBITION EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures of the Anti-Saloon League in educational and political campaigns during the first six years of national prohibition approximated thirteen million dollars, figures made public by the Senate campaign funds committee show.

The figures covering the national and thirty-seven state organizations were made public by the committee without comment, save a statement that they were compiled from reports submitted by officials of the league last spring during the inquiry into the Pennsylvania Senatorial primary.

The national organization expended \$3,430,285 and had receipts of \$3,428,829, leaving a deficit of nearly \$2000. Most of this money went into the smaller states to assist the state organizations, which had only small local incomes.

Of the states in which the league has large organizations, New York took first rank in the matter of outlay, the total cost being placed at \$1,738,810. Illinois ranked second with \$1,200,599. These were the only two states in which expenditures exceeded the million-dollar mark.

Maryland, which like New York, has no state prohibition enforcement code, showed an outgo of \$223,350.

Receipts and expenditures by states were given as follows

	Receipts	Expend.
Alabama	\$ 122,305	\$ 121,176
Arkansas	14,606	14,606
California	347,288	349,987
Colorado	64,175	64,441
Connecticut	14,400	14,564
Florida	71,759	71,733
Georgia	60,000	60,000
Illinois	1,186,645	1,200,599
Indiana	316,963	320,778
Iowa	304,013	306,510
Kansas	189,991	189,844
Kentucky (1922-25)	104,674	114,494
Louisiana (1923-25)	15,598	15,598
Maine	93,498	92,390
Maryland	221,950	223,350
Massachusetts	294,106	296,481
Michigan	254,002	251,923
Mississippi	21,600	21,600
Missouri	258,708	265,628
Nebraska	60,427	58,266
New Hampshire	38,068	39,461
New Jersey	385,752	383,412
New York	1,629,618	1,738,810
North Carolina	101,329	100,977
Ohio	876,093	882,137
Oklahoma	231,613	58,026
Oregon	123,843	123,843
Pennsylvania	841,562	852,542
Rhode Island	55,390	55,192
South Carolina	28,842	28,842
South Dakota	60,538	61,046
Texas	194,541	184,221
Vermont	65,865	65,289
Virginia	291,577	265,393
West Virginia	91,026	80,819
Wisconsin	367,280	365,423

REJECT SECRET CONFAB.

Organized labor of Massachusetts has refused to join in a secret discussion with textile employers on the women's 54-hour bill.

The employers want the 48-hour law annulled. They claim "southern competition" forces this action. The workers suggest that they modernize their plants and install other efficient methods.

In refusing to enter a secret confab the trade unionists said they are willing to rest their case with an intelligent public opinion, rather than depend on back-stairs diplomacy.

INDIANA JUDGE ON TRIAL.

The Indiana Senate is hearing evidence in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Clarence Dearth. This is the first case of its kind in the state in nearly 100 years.

Judge Dearth arrested several newsboys when they distributed copies of the Muncie Post-Democrat which contained an attack on him. The judge is also charged with corruption. The proceedings climax a long fight between the judge and George R. Dale, editor of the Muncie paper, who was sentenced to a term in jail for contempt of court. On appeal to the United States Supreme Court, the editor lost on a technicality and he is living in Ohio to escape Judge Dearth's jurisdiction.

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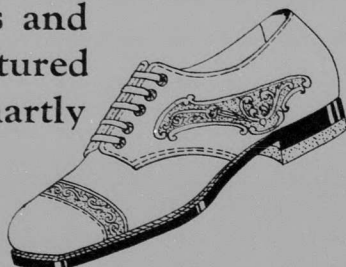
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Philip E. McGowan of the granite cutters, Francis J. Riley of the watchmen, Ernest Cohn of the teamsters, Carl Kramer of the teamsters, John J. Searey of the marine engineers, George A. Kimball of the painters, Charles H. Miller of the waiters.

The Teamsters' Union, No. 85, last week sent a check to the Labor Council for \$1250, being the 50-cent assessment for the defense of members of the Molders' Union accused of conspiracy, assault and murder by the Police Department. This is the largest amount yet received from any affiliated union.

Robert Dedeaux has been seated as a delegate to the Labor Council from the Garment Cutters' Union, as has Daniel Newell of the Cemetery Workers' Union. Newell succeeds Joseph Wales, who passed away about a week ago.

Congressman Richard J. Welch addressed the Friday night meeting of the Labor Council in the Labor Temple on the general routine business conducted during the sessions of Congress.

An illustrated lecture was featured last Monday night at the meeting of the Tailors' Union in the Labor Temple by the Trades Union Promotion League. Slides of union labels and their manufacture were shown in contrast with the garments manufactured by prison labor.

A resolution for the purchasing of more street cars for the Municipal Railway Company, to be used on the Duboce Tunnel line when completed was endorsed Friday night at the meeting of the Labor Council. Orders for the cars must be filed seven months ahead of time. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the Board of Supervisors and Mayor James Rolph.

The tenth annual convention of the technical men affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will be held in Washington Monday, April 25, for a two weeks' session. The recent call to

convene was issued by C. L. Rosemund, president of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.

The International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen and the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers will amalgamate under treaties which will become effective April 1, it was announced recently by J. H. LaForce, brotherhood representative of the southern and western states. The unification of the two internationals has been pending for years following the withdrawing of the steam shovelmen from the American Federation of Labor.

The Chauffeurs' Union has contributed \$500 to the Labor Council for the defense of the accused molders, this being its 50-cent assessment on 1000 members for the purpose.

Bakers' Union, No. 24, has voted the assessment for the molders' defense and has advanced the money to the Labor Council for its 600 members in good standing.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union has forwarded a check for \$350 to the Labor Council for the defense fund being raised or providing adequate defense for the molders soon to go to trial in the Superior Court.

The Cracker Bakers and Cracker Packers' Unions will hold a picnic and outing at Paradise Cove on Sunday, May 1st, to which all members of unions are invited. There will be games and sports of all kinds as well as dancing.

The culinary crafts are carrying on a campaign against the hamburger stands on Market street and urge members of unions to remember that these places are unfair to these organizations and to govern themselves accordingly.

The Upholsterers' Union reports that it is making satisfactory progress in its fight against Deringer Brothers and the Pierce Company, from which establishments the union found it necessary to withdraw its members some time ago because of the unfairness of these two concerns.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

(Continued from Page 13.)

Jess Newell, operator, was reading copy, pulling the lever and holding the spaceband transfer, and not being able to keep his eyes on three points at one time he missed the spaceband carrier on its return, necessitating a trip to the doctor. An unfortunate feature was that it happened five minutes before quitting time, resulting in him having it treated on his own time.

Ernie Darr, one of the Hearst Service fudge men, chipped a piece off his finger while sawing up slugs; it gave a bad cut, but the emergency kit was sufficient and a doctor's attention was not needed.

Frank Mitchell, resident of Burlingame and one of the oldest men on the Call in point of service, was another of the injured. While winding the family clock, one of those old-fashioned wall clocks, the chair on which he was standing gave way and he fell to the floor, spraining his left hand and receiving several abrasions of the face. Frank was just rounding to his old form from a recent illness and it is to be hoped the fall will have no serious result.

Louis Olson, member of No. 21's auditing committee and working on the night side, was the last on the list of injured. Sunday night, just after starting time, his machine jammed and he attempted to back it up, when his finger was caught in the clutch. He was treated at the Harbor Emergency Hospital. His injury will lay him up for a few days.

All of the finger injuries were on the first finger of the left hand. A movement is afoot to start a "Four Finger Club" in the chapel.

Charlie Marshall was indisposed a couple of days last week, and while convalescing on the second day gave the girls a treat along Market street. However, he is back at work as chipper as ever.

William St. John, who feeds type into the forms, became a temporary bachelor during the week, his wife being called to her mother's bedside in Ogden, where the mother is seriously ill. Bill, in consequence, will be a "young man about town" for the next few weeks.

Ernest Clark, ad room operator, was tickled pink a few days since, when he received a check inscribed and duly signed from the editor of a Rochester (N. Y.) paper in payment for a story written by Ernest of early days in Rochester. Ernest will also start a series of articles on chess next Sunday in one of our morning dailies. Anyone whose fancy turns to stories of adventure and wild life are advised to follow these articles.

Ross Wilson, director of copy, won a lawsuit for hurts to his automobile recently and in consequence was in great elation. Since which time the machine has been painted and Ross has been quite a frequenter of the boulevards in Alameda County, giving other motorists a view of a real paint job.

Speaking of autos, Comy Stuart, night adman, lately purchased a new sedan of a popular make and now his friends are complaining that they can never find Com or the family at home.

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